

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).

Business Office, 238 E. Editorial Room, 239 E.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

Daily, Sunday included, 20 cents per month.

Daily, without Sunday, 15 cents per month.

Sunday, without daily, 10 cents per month.

Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails

in the United States should put on an eight-page

paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp, on a twelve-

page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

rates.

All communications intended for publication in

the paper must be in care of the editor, and

be accompanied by the name and address of the

writer.

Reflected manuscripts will not be returned

unless accompanied by a return address.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

street.

LOUISVILLE—T. J. Deering, northwest corner

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

Book Co., 26 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON—D. C. Riggs House, Ebbitt

House and Willard's Hotel.

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the summer can have the Daily and Sunday

Journals mailed to any address in the United

States or Canada without extra charge. The

address will be changed as often as desired.

Both telephones 238.

This is the week when so many young

men and women representing graduating

classes will solve the puzzles and problems

of the ages off hand, so to speak.

The story that Queen Wilhelmina's errand

to Berlin was to get Emperor William's

consent to end the South African

war needs a supplementary chapter. She

got his consent, but what she means to do

with it is the puzzle.

It is strange that the members of the

Cuban constitutional convention cannot

understand that the longer they delay the

adoption of the Platt amendment the longer

they delay the installation of independent

government in Cuba.

The Chicago Bryan Club has disbanded

in order to form a Harrison club. It had a

membership of five hundred and was the

last organization in that city adhering to

the Nebraska. The reason assigned by

one of the members was that Bryan is "a

dead" un.

An exchange quotes Mayor Taggart as

declaring that "it is time that the Demo-

cratic party should cease to represent the

principle of discontent." The mayor is

right, but if he were the editor of a Demo-

cratic paper he would find it necessary to

say something.

When the Emperor and Empress dowager

return to Peking they will find it necessary

to buy a lot of new furniture. What the

tenants who occupied their quarters during

the past year did not break up they took

away with them. Some choice articles will

Mr. Besant began to write stories all his own both theme and style were unlike the collaborations. From the first his independent productions were novels with a purpose. Although he was by no means a great writer he did succeed in making these purpose novels entertaining. That they were effective and influential is shown by the reform work in London's East End, much of which was suggested by him. He deserved the honor of knighthood bestowed on him by the Queen.

DANGERS IN THE LAW'S DELAYS.

In a dispatch from Terre Haute in yesterday's Journal it was announced that the man who is charged with killing his brother-in-law nearly two years ago will be arraigned this week, and, further, that the presiding judge would not postpone the trial because one of the attorneys in the case "is engaged in forming the Indiana coal trust," such an engagement not being regarded as sufficient cause for postponement.

Here is one of the not infrequent instances in Indiana in which trials on indictments for the taking of human life have been postponed so long that people have come to the conclusion that the chances are that men who take human life have the courts on their side. Of course, this is not the case; nevertheless, it is true that a great many people are laboring under such an impression. People will reason that if life-taking is the crime the law would make it the trial of men indicted for it should take precedence of all other matters in the courts. Not only does any considerable delay in trial give the impression that punishment, if guilty, is not important, but it makes the work of the prosecution much more difficult, because witnesses may die or be induced to leave the country or be tampered with by the defense.

In the same city in which the trial of a man indicted for the taking of human life is being awaited trial nearly two years a lynching involving the most repulsive details occurred in the interval. What did those who defend the lynching offer as an excuse for the offense? Simply this: That the courts cannot be depended on to try and convict murderers, and that the people must take the law into their own hands. In view of the two years' delay in the same county, and similar delays elsewhere, who can say that the charge against the courts is not true?

If every person charged with manslaughter or murder were brought to trial in at least sixty days after the commission of the crime, and the county should insist that the counsel for the people shall be as able as those whom the people pay to defend the alleged murderer, and the court should rule out all the devices of attorneys who defend criminals and insist that the evidence and nothing else shall be brought into the trial, few guilty men would escape conviction. After a man is convicted for an assault upon a woman or of deliberate murder, give him the extreme penalty. These things done, murders and manslaughters would be less frequent, the excuse for lynching would cease, and with it that class of murders.

It appears that in Princeton, on Saturday, the sheriff saved a young girl from a deadly assault upon a young girl from a lynching mob. The sheriff should be commended for the resolute performance of his duty. Now let the court do its duty by bringing the man to speedy trial, accepting his confession as a plea of guilty, ordering the law's severest penalty and executing it without delay, not as punishment, but as a warning to others who are almost daily taking human life in Indiana, and to prevent the greater crime of lynching, which makes all human life insecure. Let it be no longer said that the tardiness or the uncertainty of justice sanctions the anarchy of lynching.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF MONEY.

It is a curious fact that while the purchasing power of money is greater than it was a dozen or fifteen years ago, its earning capacity has fallen off in a marked manner in that period. In recent years, particularly since 1896, values on most property, real and personal, have advanced, but the earning power of money decreases with the passing years. Since the good times came rates of interest have fallen. Savings banks in the East and trust companies in this city and elsewhere have reduced the rates of interest within two years. The money denounced money power, as a thing of itself to earn money, has lost half its efficacy in fifteen years. Not long ago an Eastern man who had charge of a number of estates said that the decline in the rate of interest upon safe investments since 1890 had taken half the real value from the estates of people who were not in active business. The resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1879, was preceded by the refunding of United States 6-per-cent. bonds in 4 per cents. Since that time all the bonds of railroads and like corporations bearing 7 per cent. interest have been refunded at less than 4 per cent. In respect to farm mortgages the decline has been more recent, but even greater. For a time after 1890 farm mortgages in the newer States bore 10 per cent. interest, and in Indiana 8 per cent. The lender had so much the advantage because of the security of money that the borrower paid rather more than the rates above named. Now the lenders are fortunate who can get 5 per cent. on farm mortgages. A few years ago building and loan associations paid shareholders from 10 to 12 per cent. To-day such associations are going out of business because they cannot pay even half these rates. The associations which receive deposits of a dollar and pay 3 or 3½ per cent. interest are getting the savings of the people who do not put them into life insurance.

Two classes of people suffer by the fall in the earning power of money—those who make small savings from wages which they cannot invest, and those whose property is in estates which cannot be used in business by the owners. It is safe to say that such estates have lost half their value since the resumption of specie payments, measured by the interest they earn. Thousands of families that had abundance in 1890 are obliged to economize now. The person of small savings does not deposit now for profit, but mainly for security. But those who have gained by the decline of rates of money hire are more numerous. Every manufacturer, business man and corporation, who constitute the bulk of borrowers, get money from the banks for one-half the discount of fifteen years ago, which is greatly to their advantage. The real estate owner, farmer or householder who is borrowing money on a mortgage saves half the interest paid years ago. As the returns from the farm are worth as much in the market as in 1890, and as wages are as high,

and in many occupations higher, it is much easier to pay off mortgages now than when money was worth twice as much as it now is. The difference in the rate of interest in five or six years would make a substantial payment on a mortgage.

Correspondence from Germany and Great Britain discloses the fact that European nations are engaged in a defensive campaign against American combinations in manufacture, trade and commerce. Germany has been following the policy of the United States for years. Its tariff was made protective because Bismarck saw the value of protection in this country. It has made reciprocal treaties after the plan of the Harrison administration. Now the iron masters of Germany, under the leadership of the Krupps, are making a formidable combination. The same process is going on in the textile industries. These industries have been conducted in Saxony in a small way for years, the business being handed down from father to son. With ten years corporations with limited liabilities have taken the place of the family factories, bringing economy in production and stopping the cut-throat competition. In Belgium the iron and steel industries are controlled by a few mine owners and manufacturers. As for England, it is the mother of real trusts, which cannot exist under the laws of the United States. These have multiplied during the past twenty years to an extent that there is scarcely a prominent branch of industry which is not under the control of a trust combination. There are hundreds of trusts and combinations of the first magnitude. Men engaged in a branch of industry sell their plants and goods to themselves and form a united company, or trust, with largely increased capital and shares which are sold to investors. Often the preferred stock represents more in value than the plant and business purchased, while the common stock has only such value as the credulous investors may impute to it. Free trade does not interfere with such combination, so that if there are less formidable combinations in England than in the United States it is because bankers, capitalists and manufacturers are more conservative.

THE NEW CENTURY CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

The New Century Club of Philadelphia has done a real service to all individuals and organizations interested in charities affecting children in compiling the statutes of every State in the United States concerning dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Workers in philanthropy have been long more and more convinced of the fact that it is wiser to care for and educate all such children and fit them to be honest, self-supporting citizens than to attempt the almost hopeless task of reforming the idle and vicious after they have reached majority years. In accordance with this theory many forms of organized charity seek directly or indirectly to ameliorate the condition of children, and it is desirable that such work be undertaken with all possible light upon it. In order to secure this it is necessary to know what is being done in the various communities and what laws bearing on the problem are in existence. The New Century Club, wishing itself to compare methods and results, has compiled these laws and issued them in a volume which will be of much utility and interest to all who are interested in the subject involved.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

The Very First Time.

Life. Stoutman (struggling and crowding to force himself on to the packed Broadway car)—Stoutman, what's the matter with you? Elderly Passenger—Yes! Jump right on it.

Outness.

Detroit Journal. Daunted—But, what do you think of my coming-out gown? Papa—Well, my dear, I don't see how you could very well come out of it any further.

Did the Best She Could.

Brooklyn Life. Louise (in surprise)—You don't mean to say Grace pretty married a millionaire old enough to be her father? Good gracious! Why did she do such a thing?

Maudie—Why, she couldn't catch one old enough to be her grandfather.

Bound to Enjoy Himself.

Philadelphia Press. "Now, dear," said mamma, giving final instructions to Elsie as she was going to take a walk with a playmate, "when you are asked if you will have something you must say: 'Yes, thank you,' and if you don't want it you must say—"

"Oh, you needn't bother about that," Elsie interrupted. "I don't expect to refuse anything."

False Theory.

Washington Star. "I can't see why they put those nice pictures of great men on our money," said the discontented man.

"It serves to keep them in the public mind."

"Not at all. In the case of a \$1 bill you can't hold on to it long enough to get acquainted, and it is in twenty chances are you don't see it at all."

How They Take It.

The pessimist stubs his toe or bumps his pate. And raises a wall of woe. And curses fate. The optimist views the hod That struck his head. And rises and praises God. That he isn't dead.

Not if They Know It.

New York Press. The appointment of "Switchman" Newcomb to the \$300 presidency of the New York Central is not causing any extraordinary stampede of our young men from city monotonies and hopelessness to the strenuous, exciting and promising occupation of holding trains down to the main line or throwing them into a siding. The trouble is there are 100 switchmen to one Newcomb. Boys are not trying to begin at the bottom these days. The top is good enough for them.

Limit of the Ridiculous.

Brooklyn Eagle. Because two drunks are not to be reinstated in the Dayton cash register works, a boycott is to be declared on the places that use cash registers. The object of the machine were all made by union men. Isn't this thing growing just a trifle ridiculous?

Doubtless.

Baltimore American. The Empress dowager of China announces that she is of one mind with the Emperor in favoring modern reform. The Empress favors reform probably for the same reason that the old woman was resigned to die—because she had to be.

Couldn't Fool Him.

Kansas City Journal. The strange thing is that the Supreme Court, the President and Congress should suppose that they could come to the White House without being detected and exposed by the vigilant Mr. Bryan.

Originality Rewarded.

Washington Post. Mr. Harry Lehr effected an entrance into New York society by wading in a fountain with Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt. New York is always prepared to recognize and reward originality in social affairs.

AMBUSCADE AT LIPA

AMERICANS WERE SURPRISED

WHILE PLANNING AN ATTACK.

Saw Filipinos in Front of Them, but

Did Not Know They Were Also

Hidden on the Side.

LIEUT. SPRINGER SHOT DEAD

LIEUT. LEE, OF THE ENGINEERS,

WOUNDED AND DIED SOON.

Capt. Wilhelm and Lieut. Ramsey in a

Serious Condition—Fitzhugh Lee,

Jr., Not in the Fight.

MANILA, June 10, 6:15 p. m.—The officer named Lee, who was killed (not wounded) in the recent battle with insurgents at Lipa, province of Batangas, was Lieutenant Lee, of the engineer corps, not Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., as previously called.

The enemy encountered by Capt. William H. Wilhelm, of the Twenty-first Infantry, with fifty men of that regiment, was met six miles southeast of Lipa, in Batangas province, and consisted of more than half of the insurgents' forces, supposedly under the command of General Guevara. The insurgents were defeated, but their losses have not been reported. Yates' troop of the First Cavalry is pursuing them.

During the engagement Lieut. Anton Springer, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was shot in the head and killed. Lieutenant Lee, of the engineers, was shot in the head and wounded.

Capt. Wilhelm was wounded in the shoulder and Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was shot in the left side. Both of these officers are seriously wounded. In addition two sergeants were seriously wounded and one private was killed.

The American officers were planning to attack a force of insurgents which was about to be sent to the Philippines.

The Washington tariff decision has been received by the Philippine commission, but the commissioners are unable to say yet whether the results will be a continuance of the military government.

The conditions offered to General Callies, the most important of which are that the conditions are not changed. They are uniform with those offered to other insurgents accused of rebellion.

Lieut. Anton Springer, killed in the Philippines, was born in France in 1871. He came to this country when a child, and most of his life had been spent in Rome, N. Y. He attended Cornell University and graduated from West Point in 1894.

After graduating he was stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., with the Twenty-first Infantry, and later was sent to the Philippines. He leaves a widow and child at Plattsburg.

Gen. F. D. Grant Praises Philipines.

NEW YORK, June 10.—In an article in the coming issue of Leslie's Weekly, Gen. Frederick D. Grant will say that the value of the Philippines to the United States is almost incalculable. "It will," General Grant says, "increase with the development of the islands and the growth of our trade with Asia. It is greatest, therefore, from a commercial standpoint, but its remarkable value as a strategic base of a time of war is a man with a small income can build up a competence there more readily than in any other country, and the field is full of opportunity for the industrious and the thrifty. The soil is capable of supporting three times as much population as it now supports, and doing it much better than they are now supported, when there are better facilities for transportation."

DR. TUBBS NOT A HERETIC.

Statement of the Deposed Wesleyan University Professor.

SALINA, Kan., June 10.—Prof. Frank D. Tubbs, recently removed from the chair of natural sciences in the Wesleyan University for alleged heresy, said, to-day, of his case:

"I knew nothing of the movement to oust me until the thing was actually done. It is as a strategic base of a time of war. A man with a small income can build up a competence there more readily than in any other country, and the field is full of opportunity for the industrious and the thrifty. The soil is capable of supporting three times as much population as it now supports, and doing it much better than they are now supported, when there are better facilities for transportation."

"I believe in the right of every man to think for himself, and I believe in evolution as the method which God has employed to bring things about in this world. I don't believe in the doctrine of the church. Nearly all the Methodist theological schools are represented in the Northwest Kansas conference. Dr. Tubbs, but the older and more orthodox ministers are in the majority and control the Kansas Wesleyan University."

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Dakota, and others. The sessions of the convention will continue until Saturday. It is estimated that fully 150,000 members of the order will be present in the city during the week ending Thursday. The grand street parade takes place, with 2,000 Woodmen in line.

VINA SEAVEY THREATENS.

Will Kill the Person Who Supplied